PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 16, 2014

(ON THE RECORD AT 1:58 P.M.)

THE COURT: I'm now going to issue the Advice of Rights to those defendants appearing before The Court this morning for arraignment. I ask each defendant appearing before The Court to listen carefully to the following information. This information will be an important part of your case, and you may be called upon today to make decisions based on this information. I now advise each defendant as follows.

You are here because a Bill of Indictment has been returned against you by the Grand Jury or the United States Attorney has filed a Criminal Information charging you with the violation of one or more Federal Criminal Laws. You have certain rights are related to these charges, and I'm going to explain those rights to you.

As explained to you at your initial appearance, you have the right to remain silent. You have the right to be represented by counsel and, if necessary, to have The Court appoint counsel to represent you in your case, including at trial.

You have the right to a trial by jury, and at such a trial you are presumed to be innocent. You do not have to prove anything. Instead, the burden is upon the

Government through its attorneys and agents to prove you guilty by competent evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt. The method for the Government to do this is to call its witnesses who would testify under oath, in front of you, in front of a jury, and in front of the presiding district judge. You, through your lawyer, will then have the right to cross-examine those witnesses and to object to any evidence you deem to be legally improper.

You would also have the right to use the subpoena power of this court to bring to court witnesses who may be favorable to you, and to have these witnesses testify under oath. You also may elect to take the witness stand to testify under oath, but only if you wish to do so. No one can force you to take the witness stand and testify if you do not want to. If you choose not to testify, the fact that you do not testify cannot be held against you, and the District Judge will instruct the jury accordingly.

If you plead guilty to an offense this morning, you will waive your right to a trial by jury and the rights that I've just mentioned, other than your right to an attorney.

You also will have to waive your right not to incriminate yourself, because I cannot accept your plea of guilty as to a particular offense or offenses unless you admit in open court you're guilty as to that particular

offense or offenses.

By pleading guilty to a felony offense or being convicted by a jury and adjudicated guilty of a felony offense, whether that is by a Bill of Indictment or a Criminal Information, you may lose certain valuable civil rights, such as the right to possess any kind of firearm, the right to serve on a jury, the right to hold public office and the right to vote.

If you plead guilty or are found guilty at trial, you may be ordered to make restitution in money or services to the victims of your crime, if they are identifiable. In certain cases, you may be required to forfeit property to the United States Government.

If your offense involved fraud, you may be required to provide notice of your conviction to the victims of your crime. In addition, if you are not a United States citizen, your immigration status may be adversely affected and you may be subject to deportation, exclusion or voluntary departure and prevented from obtaining United States citizenship.

If you are charged with a sex crime, a conviction may result in substantial future restriction on where you may live or work, and with whom you may associate. In addition, at the conclusion of any sentence that is imposed, you may be subject to civil commitment as a sexually

dangerous person.

As required by the law, a special assessment of \$100 for each felony offense or counts to which you plead guilty or are found guilty at trial will be imposed against you. This special assessment of \$100 per count will be in addition to and on top of any fine that may also be imposed.

You may be given a term of supervised release following any actual term of incarceration that is imposed. Supervised release is similar to what you may know as probation. The term of supervised release in each individual case can range anywhere from one year up to life, based upon your individual criminal history and the offense. Supervised release would require you to report to your assigned probation officer from time to time, and to comply with any court imposed or directed instructions. If you violate supervised release conditions, you may be required to serve an additional time of incarceration.

The United States Sentencing Commission has established advisory guideline ranges for all Federal crimes. Although the District Judge is no longer required to specifically follow the guidelines in sentencing you, he or she is required to calculate the advisory guideline for your offense or offenses. The District Judge will then consider that guideline range, as well as other relevant factors as set forth in 18 USC Section 3553A before imposing a sentence.

The District Judge has the authority in some circumstances to depart upward or downward from that advisory guideline range, and the District Judge will also examine other statutory sentencing factors under 18 USC Section 3553A that may result in a sentence that is either greater or less than the advisory guideline sentence. If the District Judge imposes a sentence outside the guideline range, he or she is required to explain on the record at the time of sentencing his or her reasons for imposing a sentence outside the guidelines.

Under some circumstances you may have the right to appeal your sentence, even though you pled guilty to the underlying crime. However, if you have waived the right to appeal your sentence in a plea agreement with the United States, that agreement may be binding upon you.

You need to understand that parole has been abolished in the United States Court System, so if you receive a sentence which includes an active term of incarceration, you will not receive parole.

Regarding plea agreements, you should know that
The Court is not a party to a Plea Agreement and does not
participate in the plea agreement negotiations. However, The
Court is obligated to examine carefully any plea agreement
with the Government to be sure that the agreement conforms to
the objective of sentencing. The standards of acceptance of

plea agreements include those stated in Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which provides in part as follows.

In one type of plea agreement, the Government recommends or agrees not to oppose the defendant's request that a particular sentence or sentencing range is appropriate, or that a particular provision of the Sentencing Guidelines or policy statement or sentencing factor does or does not apply. To the extent that a plea agreement is of this type, if The Court accepts the agreement, the recommendation or request is not binding on The Court.

or request, the defendant has no right to withdraw his or her guilty plea. On the other hand, there may be plea agreements in which The Government agrees not to bring or will seek dismissal of other charges on which the Government agrees that a specific sentence or sentencing range is the appropriate disposition of the case, or that a particular provision of the Sentencing Guidelines or policy statement or sentencing factor does or does not apply.

To the extent that a plea agreement is of this type, if The Court accepts the agreement, then such agreed upon terms are binding on The Court, and the agreed upon disposition will be included in the judgment, the United States Plea Agreement provides otherwise.

If The Court does not accept this type of plea agreement where there is a binding agreed upon disposition, the defendant will be given an opportunity to withdraw his or her plea. If the plea is not withdrawn, The Court is not required to follow the plea agreement and may dispose of the case less favorably than the plea agreement contemplated.

A written pre-sentence report will be prepared by the probation office to assist the District Judge in sentencing. You will be asked to give information for this report, and you are entitled to have your attorney present during the interview. It is important that the pre-sentence report be accurate because it will likely determine your punishment range.

After that report has been prepared, you and your attorney will have an opportunity to review that report and to object to any aspects of the report you believe are inaccurate. Any objections to the pre-sentence report must be made in writing on a timely basis. If you do not contest the facts set forth in the pre-sentence report, and The Court's independent findings coincide with those facts, those facts will be accepted by The Court as correct, and will be relied upon in determining the guidelines applicable to your case.

If a party seeks to advocate for a sentence which varies from the sentencing guidelines, that party shall

file a written memorandum advocating that position and serve a courtesy copy on the probation officer who authored the pre-sentence report.

At the time of sentencing, you and your attorney will be afforded an opportunity to speak to The Court and to argue for a sentence that you and your attorney feel is appropriate under 18 USC Section 3553A. Judge Flanagan does not permit oral testimony in the nature of character evidence at the sentencing hearing, but in lieu thereof she will be happy to receive from your attorney written sentencing memoranda or character letters, all of which should be furnished to Judge Flanagan so that they are received at least one week, seven days, prior to the date you are scheduled to be sentenced.

Finally, if there are victims of the offenses for which you are to be sentenced, these victims will be given an opportunity to be heard at that sentencing hearing. That concludes the explanation of your rights.

THE CLERK: The Court calls the following case for arraignment, United States of America versus Akba Jihad Jordan, Court File Number 5:14-cr-58-FL Defendant 2.

(THE DEFENDANT WAS AFFIRMED.)

THE COURT: Alright, Mr. Jordan, I've got in my hands here a document in your case. This document is entitled Consent To Proceed Before A United States Magistrate

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1	Judge. This document appears to be signed by you as well as
2	your attorney, and representatives from the U.S. Attorney's
3	Office. Mr. Jordan, sir, did you sign this document?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: And Mr. Jordan, sir, is it your
6	knowing and voluntary desire that for the purpose of
7	conducting your arraignment today and taking your plea that
8	these proceedings may be conducted before me, as a U.S.
9	Magistrate Judge?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Thank you. You can have a seat.
12	Okay, Mr. Jordan, sir, do you understand that you are now
13	under oath, and that if you answer any of my questions
14	falsely that your answers may later be used against you in a
15	separate prosecution for perjury or making a false statement?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, sir, what is your full
18	name?
19	THE DEFENDANT: My name is Akba Jihad Jordan.
20	THE COURT: And Mr. Jordan, sir, how old are
21	you?
22	THE DEFENDANT: I am current 22 years old.
23	THE COURT: And how far did you go in school?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Made it to my junior year.
25	THE COURT: In college?

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1	THE DEFENDANT: College.
2	THE COURT: College?
3	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, college.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Are you able to speak and
5	understand English?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
7	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
8	THE DEFENDANT: Are you currently or have you
9	recently been under the care of a physician or psychiatrist
10	or been hospitalized or treated for narcotics addiction?
11	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
12	THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs, medicine,
13	pills, or had any alcoholic beverages in the past 24 hours?
14	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
15	THE COURT: Have you been furnished, Mr. Jordan,
16	with a copy of the charges that have been filed against you
17	in this case?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
19	THE COURT: Okay. And have you fully discussed
20	those charges and your case in general with your attorney?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, do you understand those
23	charges that have been filed against you in this case?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: And do you understand what's

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1	happening this afternoon?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Now Mr. Hale, sir, have you
4	had any difficulty in communicating with Mr. Jordan, or do
5	you have a reason to doubt his mental competency?
6	MR. HALE: No, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Alright. Does the U.S. Attorney's
8	Office have any reason to doubt Mr. Jordan's mental
9	competency in this case?
10	MR. KELLHOFER: No, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Let the record reflect The Court
12	finds as a fact that the defendant, Akba Jihad Jordan, is
13	competent to appear, to understand the nature of these
14	proceedings, and to ultimately plead in these matters.
15	Now Mr. Jordan, sir, have you had the time to
16	and have you in fact discussed your case with your attorney?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Are you satisfied with Mr. Hale's
19	advice and counsel to you in this case?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Now Mr. Jordan, sir, did you hear
22	and understand my explanation of your rights this afternoon?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Did you understand my general
25	explanation of how you might be sentenced?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, you received a copy of the Indictment in your case charging you with one count, did you not?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you understand what you're charged with in that Indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you want me to read that indictment to you aloud, or do you waive the reading of it?

THE DEFENDANT: I'll waive.

THE COURT: Okay. I am, however, required to remind you of the statutory maximum penalty, not the guidelines that I spoke of earlier, but the statutory maximum penalty regarding the count that you face. Mr. Kellhofer, could you remind Mr. Jordan as to the statutory maximum penalty regarding the charge filed against him in the indictment?

MR. KELLHOFER: Yes, Your Honor. With regard to the one-count indictment involving a charge of 18 USC Section 2339A, the defendant faces maximum charge, potential charge of 15 years imprisonment, \$250,000 fine, three years supervised release, two years imprisonment upon revocation of supervised release, and a \$100 special assessment.

THE COURT: Okay. Now Mr. Jordan, do you

understand the charge that's been filed against you in this case, as well as the maximum punishment you face if convicted of that charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. There appears to be a Plea Agreement in this case. Let me ask counsel, Mr. Hale, were all formal plea offers by the Government conveyed to the defendant is this case?

MR. HALE: Yes, they were, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, I have been provided a seven-page document which appears to be signed by you, by Mr. Hale, your attorney, as well as a representative from the U.S. Attorney's Office. It appears also from this document that it's your intention to plead guilty to the single count indictment in this case. Now Mr. Jordan, sir, did you sign this document?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And is it your intention to plead guilty to the single charge contained in the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a few questions regarding that. Have you had an opportunity, Mr. Jordan, to read and to discuss this plea agreement with your attorney, and did you in fact do so before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now Mr. Jordan, does this plea agreement represent in its entirety any and all agreements that you have with the United States and U.S. Attorney? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Did you understand, Mr. Jordan, the terms, language, the words, the sentences, even any legal phrases that are used in this plea agreement after you discussed it with Mr. Hale? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, do you understand that be entering into this plea agreement and entering a plea of guilty that you will have waived or given up your right to appeal or to collaterally attack all or a part of your sentence? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And Mr. Jordan, has anyone made any other or different promises to you to get you to plead guilty in this case, other than what is contained in the plea agreement? No, Your Honor. THE DEFENDANT:

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THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you in any way to persuade you to either accept the plea agreement or to plead guilty in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now Mr. Jordan, sir, are you

pleading guilty of your own free will, because you are in fact guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, do you understand that the offense to which you are pleading guilty is a felony offense, that if your plea is accepted, you will be found guilty of that offense, and that that may deprive you of valuable civil rights, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, to serve on a jury, and to possess a firearm?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you are not a citizen of the United States, that in addition to other possible penalties that you face, a plea of guilty may subject you to deportation, exclusion or voluntary departure, and prevent you from obtaining United States citizenship?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, do you understand that if I accept your plea of guilty today that you may not be able to withdraw your plea and have a trial in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Mr. Jordan, sir, have you

answered all my questions truthfully?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you need any more time to think

about your plea or to discuss your case with Mr. Hale before entering a plea?

THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Now Mr. Jordan, sir, how to you plead to the charge contained in the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, did you, as the Government has alleged in the one-count indictment, did you beginning on a date no later than in or about May 2013 and continuing until on or about March 19, 2014, in the Eastern District of North Carolina and elsewhere knowingly conspire, combine, confederate and agree with others to provide material support and resources as defined in Title 18 USC Section 2339AB, including training personnel and currency and to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source and ownership of such material support and resources, knowing and intending that they were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out a violation of Title 18 USC Section 956A, that is a conspiracy to commit at places outside the United States acts that would constitute the offense of murder and maiming if committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States with one of the conspirators committing an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect an object of the conspiracy all in violation of Title 18 USC Section 2339A; did you do all of

that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Alright, thank you. You may have a seat. Would the Government please provide The Court a factual basis supportive of Mr. Jordan's plea of guilty to the single-count indictment, telling The Court what the Government believes it could prove at a trial in this case?

MR. KELLHOFER: Yes, Your Honor. If required, the Government would support its case beyond a reasonable doubt through a variety of different pieces of information and evidence. The evidence would primarily consist or come in through the testimony of human sources, as well as agents of the FBI, in addition to recordings of Defendant Jordan in communication with the individual he's been charged as conspiring with, a Defendant Brown, as well as materials obtained through search warrants.

Essentially, Your Honor, in this case the case began with an investigation focused on a Defendant Brown.

Defendant Brown had reached out over the Internet to a FBI source and had requested assistance in traveling overseas for what he termed as Visa Vila, which essentially in the context meant to assist certain organizations overseas engaged in violence, primarily organizations which have been designated as terrorist organizations.

As a result of that investigation into Brown,

further communications took place, and Brown informed the confidential human source that he had brothers or other individuals who were interested, as well, in traveling overseas to engage in battle.

Through the investigation, one of those individuals was recognized as Defendant Jordan. It appeared that Defendant Jordan and Defendant Brown knew each other from attending college.

A human source began to assist on the case and take recordings while meeting with both Defendant Brown and Defendant Jordan, and within those recordings, between May of 2013 and March of 2014, here in the Eastern District of North Carolina a number of things became clear and took place.

Defendant Jordan stated a number of times in communications with Defendant Brown that it was a desire to travel to either Yemen or Syria to engage in what they termed as jihad, and which they later defined as battle. Defendant Brown has since pled guilty and additionally would be a witness should the Government require it, in a case against Defendant Jordan.

The specific desire was to join certain groups.

Those groups were listed as a AQUAP, which is the Al Queada in the Arabian Peninsula. Jibaht Al Nusra, known as JAN,

ISIS, know as the Islamic State in Iraq, and Sham, or Syria.

They specifically ruled out other groups, Your Honor, such as

the FSA, the Free Syrian Army, their reason being that the desire ultimately was to join these groups to engage in battle and per their ideology establish what is known as a Khilafat, or a rule of Muslim rule, that the desire was to begin in Syria and to move beyond Syria to what they considered all of the Muslim Middle East.

During this time, Defendant Jordan specifically assisted in training by virtue of assisting both Brown and others in physical fitness, as well as weapons training.

Defendant Jordan at his home had an AK47, as well as many 14

-- and at least at one point displayed how to break down such weapons, the usefulness of such weapons in certain battlefield elements, and then conducted training within the home in terms of how to enter rooms with the weapons and similar techniques.

During this time frame, Defendant Jordan was aware and later confessed during his post-arrest interview that -- Mirandized post-arrest interview, that he conducted such training knowing that Defendant Brown intended to travel overseas and engage in violence with these groups. He additionally admitted that he recognized that these groups were designated terrorists, were foreign terrorist organizations designated by the United States.

Defendant Jordan sought to obtain a passport and had a passport date scheduled to obtain it. He had --

- 1 however prior to that occurring, he was arrested.
- 2 Ultimately, things came to a close on March 19, 2014, when
- 3 Defendant Brown did in fact attempt to travel from Raleigh-
- 4 Durham International Airport, his ultimate goal being Syria,
- 5 and to join a contact that he had made there with the group
- 6 ISIS. He had discussed this with Jordan prior to his travel,
- 7 and informed Jordan that he would be traveling, and the
- 8 overall goal was that Jordan -- or that -- I apologize --
- 9 that Brown would be able to establish contacts and would then
- 10 | thereby in the future be able to assist Jordan in later
- 11 traveling as well.
- 12 THE COURT: So it was Brown that was apprehended
- 13 at RDU?
- MR. KELLHOFER: Correct, Your Honor, yes. At
- 15 | the time Defendant Jordan was actually here and in the
- 16 | hospital. I believe that more or less summarizes the
- 17 | evidence, Your Honor. If I didn't already note, that all of
- 18 | the conduct I just described did occur here within the
- 19 Eastern District.
- 20 THE COURT: That was my question, where did it
- 21 happen.
- 22 MR. KELLHOFER: Yes, most -- each of these
- 23 events and conversations, Your Honor, occurred in the Raleigh
- 24 area.
- 25 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hale, do you care to

respond to the Government's proffer?

2 MR. HALE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jordan, sir, did you hear and understand the information that the Prosecutor has just described to The Court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you dispute any of that

8 information?

MR. HALE: Judge, may I be heard as to that?

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. HALE: Some of that may be subject to characterization in different ways, and I don't think that Mr. Jordan would dispute the broad general thrust of what the Government's factual basis is.

THE COURT: Does anything Mr. Kellhofer has described to The Court undermine or negate any material element of the offense charged against Mr. Jordan?

MR. HALE: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, alright. The Court is satisfied with the responses given during this hearing and makes the following findings. It is the finding of this court in the case of United States of America versus Akba Jihad Jordan, Case 5:14-cr-58, that Mr. Jordan is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea. His plea of guilty to the one-count indictment is being made

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1	voluntarily. It is supported by an independent factual basis
2	containing each of the essential elements of the offense
3	charged in the indictment. Mr. Jordan's plea to the one-
4	count indictment is therefore accepted and he is hereby
5	judged guilty of the offense charged in the indictment. The
6	Court hereby conditionally approves the plea agreement that
7	the parties have reached in this case. As I indicated
8	earlier, it is anticipated sentencing will be at The Court's
9	January 2015 Term. Defense Counsel is directed to contact
10	Probation before leaving this afternoon, to commence the
11	to arrange a time to commence preparation of the PSR in this
12	case.
13	Is there anything further regarding Mr. Jordan's
14	case?
15	MR. HALE: No, not from the Defendant, Your
16	Honor.
17	MR. KELLHOFER: Not from the Government, Your
18	Honor.
19	THE COURT: Alright, thank you very much.
20	MR. HALE: Thank you.
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22	(HEARING CONCLUDED AT 3:15 P.M.)
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24 1 2 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA 3) C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N4 COUNTY OF BEAUFORT 5 6 7 I, GAYE H. PAUL, A COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY PUBLIC 8 IN AND FOR THE AFORESAID COUNTY AND STATE, DO HEREBY CERTIFY 9 THAT THE FOREGOING PAGES ARE AN ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF THE 10 ARRAIGNMENT HEARING OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VS AKBA JIHAD 11 JORDAN, WHICH WAS TAKEN BY ME BY STENOMASK, AND TRANSCRIBED 12 BY ME. 13 I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NOT FINANCIALLY 14 INTERESTED IN THE OUTCOME OF THIS ACTION, A RELATIVE, 15 EMPLOYEE, ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL OF ANY OF THE PARTIES, NOR A 16 RELATIVE OR EMPLOYEE OF SUCH ATTORNEY OR COUNSEL. 17 THIS THE 16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2015. 18 NOTARY PUBLIC NUMBER 19951950067. 19 20 /S/ GAYE H. PAUL 21 COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY PUBLIC CAROLINA COURT REPORTERS, INC. 22 105 OAKMONT DRIVE, SUITE A GREENVILLE, NC 27858 23 24 25